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BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1838.

CULTURE OF WHEAT.

As the period has now arrived when the farmer should be directing his attention towards the preparation of his ground for his crop of fall wheat, and as this grain is one of the great staples of our country, we have thought it might be serviceable to lay down some general rules for its culture, and to make such suggestions as might appear to be called for by the occasion.

SOIL AND PROPER MANURES.

The soil best adapted to the growth of wheat has been proved by experience to be clays, (the red the best,) or loam mixed with clay; good wheat, however, may be grown on sandy land aided by a ley of clover turned under. But whether the soil be either the one or the other, it is absolutely necessary that a portion of lime, in some of its forms, be present in the earth to ensure a good crop: so essential is this mineral, and so powerful its effects, that from two to three per cent. has been found sufficient. When we say that lime is absolutely necessary, we do not pretend to affirm, that wheat cannot be grown upon soil where it does not exist; but we do aver, that it cannot advantageously be cultivated without it, and this will appear the more reasonable when the fact is considered, that both the kernel and straw contain lime in their composition, the which must be taken up from the earth in the food of the plant while growing.

The proper manures for wheat land, is a subject of deep importance, and before we designate the proper kind, we will remark as general rules—1. That long, or unfermented manures never should be immediately applied to the wheat crop: 2. That whatever manure may be applied, lime, in some of its combinations and forms, should comprise a part of it, unless the land on which the wheat is to be grown possesses the mineral naturally, or may have been previously limed. If

it be not convenient to apply a full dressing to the land, a very small modicum for all present purposes will answer—say from three to four bushels to the acre of fine lime, sown by hand on the surface of the ground, after the wheat is in, will do.

Soaper's ashes, whether of the black or *barilla* kind, is, perhaps, the very best manure of all others to dress wheat land with. From 100 to 200 bushels to the acre is the proper quantity; the former kind is, doubtless, the most prompt and efficient in giving character and quantity to the first succeeding crop.

Marl, whether clay or shell, is a most excellent manure, and when applied judiciously, and in proper quantities, will prove of present as well as of lasting benefit to the soil. It should, if possible, always be strewed over the ground the winter previous to being ploughed in. From ten to twelve cart-loads to the acre is sufficient for a first dressing.

Crushed bones or bone dust, in the proportion of from 25 to 50 bushels to the acre, exert a most healthy action in the growth of wheat, besides leaving behind it an effect, which will last for years.

Slaughter house refuse, as blood and offals of all kinds, have been found eminently suited to the habits of wheat.

Thoroughly rotted barn-yard or other vegetable or animal manure, in the proportion of from 15 to 20 double cart-loads to the acre never fail to ensure a good crop; but if lime be absent from the soil, it, or some other calcareous substance, must be supplied, and may be put in as we have before premised.

Marsh mud mixed, in the proportion of 20 cart-loads, with 50 bushels of lime to the acre, and permitted to decompose in the heap, forms an excellent compost for wheat grounds.

Burnt clay is another resource, which will be found on trial to be a good top dressing, in the proportion of from 200 to 300 bushels to the acre.

Salt, in the proportion of 15 bushels to the acre will not fail to secure a good crop, and leave the ground in good tilth.

Plaster of Paris, in the proportion of two

bushels to the acre, applied when the wheat first comes up, pushes forward the grain in the fall, encourages the growth of white clover, and represses that of weeds.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

If the field to be cultivated in wheat be a clover-ley or grass-sward, plough it at least seven inches deep. If it be a tenacious clay, let the furrow-slice be so cut as to meet at the shoulders, so that there may be left a drain to carry off any superfluous water. If it be a loam, let the furrow-slice be turned over so as to lay flat, as that position is the best to encourage and carry on the decomposition of the vegetable matters turned in, as also to prevent the dragging up of the sods in the after-work of preparation.

The field being thus ploughed, if you have time set your rollers to work, and go thoroughly over the field: when this is done, pass your harrows well over it, then sow your seed, and plough it in with the seed plough, about 3 inches deep.

If the soil be a stiff tenacious clay, subject to baking and spewing up the grain, it will be best to leave your field in this condition until spring, when it should be harrowed crosswise, and rolled after sowing your clover or other grass-seed on the ground just after being newly harrowed.

If the soil be a loam, after ploughing in your seed, harrow and then roll it. We make this distinction between ground subject to baking, and loam, which is not, because the latter will be in a condition in the spring following for the operation of the harrow, whereas the latter will be found not quite in so congenial a state for such work.

If farmers were generally to adopt the practice of harrowing and rolling their grain fields as early in the spring as the ground is sufficiently dry to allow of it without poaching, the very best effects would flow from it. While the harrowing would serve as a working or cultivation to the young plants, and thus push forward their growth, the double operation of harrowing and rolling would bury, and thus save, many stools of wheat which might have been spewed up, or thrown out by the frost, which otherwise would have been lost by the exposure of their roots upon the surface of the ground.

We have said, that wheat grounds should, where practicable, be ploughed at least 7 inches deep, and we will here give our reasons in support of that opinion. It is known that the small fibrous roots of the wheat plant penetrate the earth to a great extent in search of food. In some instances they have been traced to a depth exceeding two feet. Since then, it is their nature thus to descend, it must be obvious, that the greater the body of pulverized earth they have to pass through, the better, as the less difficulty they experience in their downward course, the less obstructions they may meet with, the more profitable will their labors prove, and the more vigorous will they grow. In times of drought, it must be also obvious, that deeply ploughed grounds afford the greatest protection, affording as they do pasture measurably beyond the reach of the intense heat of the sun. Again, should the season be a wet one, deep pulverized ground furnishes a medium by which the roots of the plants may be relieved from the deleterious effects of any superabundance of water, by means of the drainage thus provided. View the subject in whichever light we may, common sense and reason concur in the propriety of deep ploughing and thorough pulverization of the soil.

PREPARATION OF THE SEED.

All extraneous bodies and substances should be carefully separated from the kernels of the wheat. All *weed-seed* may be separated by means of a riddle or sieve. After being winnowed, let the grain be thrown into vessels of clean water, in small parcels, and thoroughly washed. Stir the grain well and skim off all floating substances.—After it is thus washed and cleaned, put it into a pickle made so strong of salt as to float an egg: in this it should remain from 24 to 48 hours, then strain it off through baskets, and to every bushel of wheat add 2 quarts of fresh powdered lime, (slaked,) and one of Plaster of Paris: mix the lime and plaster thoroughly with the wheat; after which it should be dried and sown as speedily thereafter as possible, though it will not injure by remaining a day or so, provided it be not kept in too great bulk.

There are other soaks strongly recommended

—as

Solutions of Copperas;

" " Blue-stone;

Ley of Wood ashes;

" " Potash,

Lime water, (cold);

Solution of Arsenic;

" " Nitre; and

Boiling water.

But the one we have first named, we believe, will be found most convenient and equally salutary.

QUANTITY OF SEED TO THE ACRE.

Less than 6 pecks to the acre we think should not be sown, and under peculiar contingencies we should not hesitate to sow from 2 to 2½ bushels.

If the ground be good, well prepared by deep ploughing and thorough harrowing, and the seed be put in early, six pecks to the acre will be enough, as under such circumstances the loss from the failure of the seed to vegetate, and the freezing out of the plants, will be much less than if sown late.

If the ground be not good, and the seeding late, allowance should be made for the loss of seed by the causes before alluded to; for it is a fact that a much greater quantity of seed grain perish in poor than in rich ground, and it is equally true, that a much greater amount of growing grain is lost when sown late than when put in early. Allowances for these things should always be made; nor should the farmer be inattentive to the fact that the kernels of some wheat is much larger than those of others, in which latter case an allowance should also be made, as a bushel of such wheat contains a much less number of kernels than the smaller kind.

TIME OF SOWING.

The best time of sowing, we believe to be from the 1st September till the 1st of October: many persons recommend both earlier and later periods of sowing than either of these, but all things considered we believe those we have named the best.

GENERAL REMARKS.

We have no doubt in our mind that in many instances too little wheat is sown, and hence it is that the wheat fields are mostly covered with worthless weeds, which while they extract the substance from the earth and thus rob the wheat of its food do not in the least benefit either the soil or its owner. Hence it is that we have always been the advocate of heavy seeding and of sowing clover seed on all grain fields as early in the spring as practicable. By the occupancy of the soil with grass plants the growth of weeds is excluded in a great degree, and when the wheat is ripe, your ground will have a covering of young clover to protect it from the scorching rays of the sun.

The Grain Market—Our report of the markets in another part of to-day's American records the extraordinary fluctuations which have attended the value of Corn within the past week. We stated that on Monday prices had risen to \$1 per bushel, but the decline since then has almost been as rapid as the rise, for yesterday sales were made

at 86 cents per bushel. The recent rains, which have been the means of saving parts of crops that in many cases had previously been given up for lost, have doubtless had their influence in reducing prices from their late elevation.—*Balt. Amer. of Saturday.*

Corn has again gone up in price; it ranged, yesterday, from 90 to 91 cents, and we apprehend will maintain good prices, as from present prospects the growing corn crop must inevitably prove a lamentable failure.

White Carrots—We see it stated in one of our cotemporary periodicals, that a new variety of white carrot had been lately introduced into the culture of Great Britain, and the hope expressed that it would be propagated for seed. This new white carrot is not the newest thing under the sun, as Sir Humphrey Davy gave its analysis a quarter of a century ago !!

Use of Swallows—While engaged some days since, in preparing a piece of ground for turnips, our attention was arrested several times by the vigilance of a number of swallows, in keeping off crows from our corn-field. The appearance of the sky indicated rain, and the crows, as is their wont, manifested a disposition to satisfy their hunger ere it set in, and came in numbers with that view. No sooner, however, did they approach the verge of the corn, than a bevy of swallows, which appeared to have been laying in ambush, sallied forth and drove the voracious crows beyond the field; when they had effected this, they would return, and diving into the body of the corn, disappear from sight. But no sooner did the crows return, or a new body of them come from another quarter, than those faithful sentinels emerged from their hiding places, and assuming hostile ground expelled the intruders from the field, ere they had a chance to snatch even a scanty meal. As we occasionally rested from our labour, and cast our eyes upon these faithful self-appointed guardians of our interests, faithfully discharging an arduous duty of their own election, we could but respond in grateful accordance to the justness of the sentiment, that God had made nothing without its use. Here was a few diminutive birds, without fee or reward, and unbidden, undertaking, by instinct, the performance of a toilsome labor—of a labor over which many a faithless man would have slumbered and permitted the crows to glut their appetites. What a lesson of wisdom might the self-assumed monarchs of creation draw from these feathered inhabitants of the air! How inimitably superior to many of them are they in all that is useful in conception of duty, or faithful in its performance.

Timothy—If you intend putting in timothy this season, it is time you were bestirring yourself about getting your ground in order for its reception, as the sooner it is in this month, the better will it be able to resist the effects of winter. Do not sow less than a peck of seed to the acre, and if you wish an extra and clean crop of hay, you would do well to add half a gallon more of seed.

Herds Grass or Red Top—Those who wish to reap the full advantage of a crop of this grass should set it down early in September. Let the ground be finely prepared, and a bushel of seed be sown to the acre.

Turnips—We would again call upon our agricultural brethren to put in an additional quantity of turnips, as from every prospect the corn and potato crops will be very, very short. The turnip, though not a highly nutritious root, is one well relished by cattle, hogs and sheep, and as the discreet farmer will see the propriety, under present circumstances, of providing an extra quantity of food to fill up the deficiency arising from the shortness of the two crops we have just alluded to, we are sure he will agree with us in the opinion, that there is no other resource left him at this advanced stage of the season but turnips. An acre of good ground, without manure, if well prepared and managed, would yield from 200 to 400 bushels, and if manured, 5 or 600. Indeed, an acre of stubble, in good tilth, turned down deep, and thoroughly pulverized, would bring 200 to 250 bushels, and surely this should induce the provident to profit by the occasion. A crop of turnips may be put in as late as the 1st of Sept.

The Corn Crop—Some weeks since we advanced the opinion that under the most favorable circumstances not more than from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an average crop of corn could be raised; subsequent information, personal observation, and reflection, induce us to believe, that not more than one-fifth of an average crop throughout the United States will be raised; in Maryland it will be much less. The late rains came too late to do much good. We rode by a lot of corn of perhaps 10 acres a few days since, and was so struck with its wretched appearance that we were induced to get down and walk through it. The blades were scorched and curled from the earth to the tassel, and we do not undervalue it when we say, that in our opinion, if it were to rain an hour or two every day from now till corn gathering time, it would not produce 1 bushel on the whole lot. Much other corn that we saw in a ride of 40 or 50 miles was

in a most deplorable condition, and we may safely assert, that in our whole ride we did not see a single field that will make half a crop, though we saw many whose produce would not be worth the cost of the labor of gathering.

The Sea Island Crop—The Charleston Mercury says—We regret to learn from a respectable planter of Edisto, the Cotton crops on the southern side of that island are so much burnt up by drought and the late excessive heats, as to be almost destroyed.

For the Farmer and Gardener.

DUTTON CORN.

Mr. Roberts,—I have in my possession several samples of the Dutton Corn raised this summer. That the farmers of the middle States may be induced to avail themselves of the advantages of this variety of corn, I will state briefly its character. It is ready to harvest in three months from the time of planting; this secures it against the drought of the latter end of July and August.—The crop is always as large, and is capable of being made much larger than that of the common late corn. The corn is more valuable, being heavier than common corn. And, lastly, the crop is off the ground, leaving it ready for a crop of turnips, for fall seeding in grain and grass, &c. Two of the samples I have were raised and presented to me as follows:

Mr. Giles of the Franklin Bank, planted his Dutton corn on the 17th of May, and the samples were left with me on the 15th of August, perfectly ripe, and in fine condition. Two days less than three months.

Mr. Harrison planted his Dutton corn on the 16th May, and gathered it on the 14th August.—It is well filled and well ripened. This also is two days less than three months.

But suppose the corn had been planted in the middle of April, as it might have been; it would have come off the ground much earlier. Now it does seem to me that farmers should plant a good portion of this corn at all events, for under any circumstances it will do as well as the common corn, and it affords the best chance of escaping from the droughts.

G. B. S.

Beet Sugar in Michigan.—The Legislature of Michigan at its last session passed a law offering a liberal bounty on all beet sugar raised in the State, and incorporated a large company at White Pigeon for the manufacture. The Agent of this company has recently been despatched to Pittsburg and Philadelphia, with instructions to purchase a hydraulic press, and the necessary apparatus and chemicals used in the manufacture of sugar. This beet crop in that region is said to be in excellent condition, promising a great yield, and the success of the enterprise believed to be no longer doubtful.

The weasel is committing ravages in the wheat in the north of this State near Malone. We notice the following remedy:

Mr. Barney Baker, one of the superintendents of the rail-road, residing at St. Johnsville, informs that he has preserved a hundred bushels of wheat this season, by a hundred pounds of brim-

stone, whilst his neighbors wheat has been entirely destroyed. He expresses the most perfect confidence in the remedy.—*Amsterdam Intelligencer.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

HARVEST DRINKS.

The bounties of a kind Providence have been showered upon us with a liberal hand; the fields are rapidly becoming “white to the harvest;” the weather is and has been most intensely warm; a vast amount of labor must be performed under a burning sun to secure the crops; and the question may be asked, what, under such circumstances, shall be the harvest drink of the husbandman? Not ardent spirits of any kind; nothing that can destroy both soul and body, we hope will be the prompt response of every farmer in the country. To repeat that the severest labor of the harvest, in the hottest weather, can be better performed without ardent spirit, than with it, is to repeat a mere truism, for thanks to the good sense of the farming community, there is scarce a neighborhood that does not furnish abundance of examples in proof. Spirits then are not, as was once supposed, necessary to the performance of severe labor, and their use ought not to be tolerated only to please a vicious and depraved appetite. Good beer, home brewed, with molasses, ginger, and hops, forms a pleasant drink and one which most people like. Simple molasses and water, with just acid enough in it to be pleasant, is an excellent drink, and one that assuages thirst in a greater degree than most others. Some add to a pitcher of this drink a spoonful of ginger; and where considerable water is drank something of the kind may be beneficial. Milk and water makes a healthy drink, but vessels containing it, are, in very hot weather, with difficulty kept sweet. Some have recommended the Scotch drink, viz. a little oatmeal stirred into the water immediately before drinking; and Judge Buel pronounces it one of the best beverages. Very cold water must be guarded against by wetting the face and hands before drinking, washing or rinsing the mouth before swallowing, and not taking it in large quantities, while the body is warm.

An excellent pickle for butter.—1 pail of water, 2 qts. fine salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. loaf sugar, 2 oz. saltpetre, well boiled and skimmed. Cover the butter entirely with this pickle, and it will keep sweet the year round.

Locked Jaw.—A remedy has been discovered for this dreadful affection. It is nothing but the application of strong ley made from wood ashes. The part injured should be bathed in ley frequently, and if it be in a part of the body that cannot be conveniently immersed, apply flannels wetted with the ley. It affords speedy relief and gradual cure. This is a simple remedy, but it is worth remembering and trying. The simplest are often the most efficient agents. Many cures are said to have been wrought by this.—*Southern Churchman.*

It is estimated there is \$400,000,000 species in France; \$150,000,000 in England, and about \$0,000,000 in the United States.

[August 21, 1838]

To the Executive Committee of the Hampshire, Handen and Franklin (Mass.) Agricultural Society:

GENTLEMEN.—Agreeably to your request, I submit a more particular statement of the process and result of reclaiming the land on which your premium "on reclaimed land" was last given.

The ground in question was a strip of low land, or succession of wet hollows with several branches, varying in width from two to ten rods, and containing altogether, including the adjoining banks, about five acres. Its former produce was brush, brakes, weeds, and swamp hay, mostly sedge. Of the latter, it had given perhaps three or four loads yearly, which was worth but little more than the expense of harvesting. In August, 1834, the bushes and brakes, which grew mostly on the banks or borders of the wet land, were cleared off and the whole ground was ploughed—a ditch having previously been cut along the foot of an adjoining side-hill, to intercept and take off several springs that were adding largely to the amount of water in the low ground, which from other sources was so abundant in many places as to destroy useful vegetation. A free course for the water through the lower part of the ground was obtained by turning a few furrows each way from the centre or lowest part, and running the plough once or twice through after the sod was turned, and shovelling out the loose earth that fell in behind the plough. The same method was adopted to make drains on the outsides of the low land, as near the foot of the winding banks as the furrows could be turned, to cut off the small oozing springs which were constantly sending their waters over its surface. These water-furrows or ditches led into, and were finished in the same manner as the ditch in the centre. This arrangement at the commencement of the ploughing gave a dry surface during the further operations, and admitted the sideling banks to be conveniently turned down the hill in ploughing, without impeding the course of the water, and saved considerable expense of hand labor in ditching.

When ploughing, especial care was taken that the whole surface should be turned over with a good even furrow so as entirely to cover in and smother the worthless herbage; and where it could be done without bringing up the cold sub-soil, it was turned from five to eight inches deep. To perform the operation thoroughly and make smooth work, one and sometimes two men with hooks or hoes, to follow the ploughman and remove roots, stumps or old logs drawn out, or arrange broken or misplaced furrowslices, were necessary. A plough of larger than ordinary size, and constructed expressly for the purpose, was used, with a knife attached; sharp and strong enough to hold two yoke of oxen at a stump or root—and to this instrument, with few exceptions, green roots not exceeding one and a half or two inches in diameter, presented no serious obstacle; and brake bogs, commonly called 'nigger heads,' were cut through and laid over as handsomely as one could wish, presenting a surface of soft mould sufficiently deep to give a good finish, and better adapted to the reception of grass seed than the same ground could have been by the extra number of ploughings and cross-ploughings, and quantum of harrowing and dragging, and upsetting and rolling of rods in a three years

course, that is frequently thought necessary to bring land of this description into order.

After ploughing, the ground was rolled and harrowed fine, and sown with clover, herdsgrass and red top seed, and finished by again rolling. No manure was put on, although a part of the ground would have been benefitted by its application. Much the largest portion of it, from four or five inches to two feet deep, slightly intermixed with sand washed in from the adjoining high ground, and well decomposed—the fertility of which would have been but little increased by the addition of barnyard manure. All that seemed necessary to insure good crops of grass on this part was to lay the ground dry, extirpate the old occupants of the soil, and expose to the light a clean surface well stocked with young plants of the cultivated grasses. In one place of a few square rods the stratum of black mould was only about two inches deep, resting on a light bluish clayey subsoil, of which it was thought necessary to turn up an inch or two when ploughing, in order to effectually destroy the short sedge grass with which this spot was covered. On this the grass seed did not vegetate except where it fell between the furrow-slices and had an opportunity of striking root in the black mould beneath; and the next season it presented regular rows of grass, with spaces of bare ground about a foot wide between, which have since been gradually yielding to the influence of sun and atmosphere, until the whole is covered with grass of good quality;—and the crops, though light, are much more valuable than formerly. On this spot, manure, or compost, or even good soil, could have been applied at the time of sowing the grass seed with undoubted advantage.

Estimating the labor of a man at one dollar per day, and the same price for a pair of cattle, the whole expense of the labor was about fifty dollars, or ten dollars per acre. And very large proportion of this expense was for breaking down and smoothing the rough, and, in many places, precipitous, banks which were filled with roots, altogether rendering the process slow and tedious. In 1835, the product (without weighing) was thought to be something less than one ton per acre of good hay. In 1836, the grass was about equal proportions of the kinds sown, and lodged on some of the lowest ground for one or two weeks before cutting. The average product was estimated to be two tons per acre of first quality of hay, and the value of the crop standing was at least equal to the whole expense of the improvement. In 1837, the crop was fair, but not as good as that of the preceding year, on account of accidental stoppages of water in some of the furrow-drains, which were not seasonably cleared out,—not being fully aware of the mischievous tendency of stagnant water, so soon to weaken the cultivated grasses, and animate their seeds and wake to new life the old settlers, whose repose it was important should remain unbroken and perpetual, unless the good qualities of polypode and bulrushes become better appreciated. The effects of the casualty are seen in the present season in the various aquatic plants and grasses, mingled more or less with an otherwise good crop of grass: evincing that the ground will require a second ploughing much sooner than would otherwise have been necessary. The expense of ploughing, however,

when it does become expedient, will probably not exceed one quarter of the expense of the first operation.

There is undoubtedly within the limits of the society, hundreds of acres—(indeed, there are few farms that have not more or less)—of land that continue to produce light crops of almost worthless hay,—which, simply by draining over, (nearly all of which may be done with a suitable plough,) with a liberal allowance of grass seed, would give large crops of good hay for a series of years, with no other expense than keeping the water courses clear and harvesting. I refer to gently sloping or nearly level wet lands, where there is a good depth of well decomposed vegetable matter sufficiently intermixed with sand to resist excessive moisture or drought.

The first great requisite in improving wet lands, is undoubtedly draining, as none of our valuable cultivated grasses can exist in ground where water, for a very considerable part of the season, stands on or near the surface. If this fact is lost sight of, ploughing or manuring or any other or all other measures will be of no avail.

Respectfully your ob't servant
WILLIAM CLARK, Jr.
Northampton, July 30, 1838.

From the Genesee Farmer.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

When we consider the time required to renovate and render productive, land once exhausted by continual and improper cultivation, and the expense and difficulty of the operation; it seems clear that the wisest course for the farmer would be, to adopt a system that would keep his land in good heart, and prevent exhaustion, and the consequent necessity of renovation. This can be done without difficulty, if the farmer commences aright.

By the rotation of crops, by using root crops with grain crops, by alternating green crops with white ones, there is abundant evidence that a farm can be kept in a productive state, and instead of exhaustion, be growing more rich and fertile.—Continual cropping will destroy the best soils. There must be change or rest; it is preposterous to talk of not understanding the reason of land growing poorer, while the suicidal course adopted by many of our farmers is persisted in.

The intervention of a growth of clover for a single year between wheat crops, though far preferable to the system of wheat after wheat, will not prevent this wearing out of the farm, or a field becoming tired of any particular crop. There must be a succession of plants that draw their nourishment from greater or lesser depths of the soil; as the tap-rooted after the fibrous; or plants that require from the earth different materials as food, such as the leguminous followed by the farinaceous. Clover is perhaps one of the best renovators of the soil; and plastered and ploughed in as a green dressing, it is one of the most valuable kinds of manure that can be applied.—Some experiments shown that of well seeded clover of 2 years growth, the roots alone will weigh from nine to twelve tons to the acre, thus fully establishing its value, and the manner in which this plant enriches the soil. Farms properly treated from the first will never wear out,

but their productive capacities will increase rather than diminish.

Those, therefore, who have farms which have not suffered from the evils of a course of cropping that has rendered much of the soil of the old settled states comparatively sterile, should be wise in time. The haste to be rich, which has led many of the farmers of Western New York, and other parts of the grain growing states, to grow a succession of white crops on the same field should be abandoned for a more rational course of proceeding; one which combines profits with permanent fertility, and shuns alike the old fashioned notion that grass land should never be ploughed, or the modern injurious practice that condemns our fields to the plough without intermission.

From the Yankee Farmer.

CLOVER AND TILLAGE.

DEAR SIR—I am induced to send you the following article on clover and tillage, selected from an old agricultural publication, because I believe the rules therein laid down are right. I have practiced upon them for 10 years, and therefore can speak from experience. I would earnestly recommend every farmer to follow the same plan.

"Never cut your clover the first season, nor feed it too close, both are injury to it, but the second season cut your clover when in full bloom, when not more than one fourth of the beads begin to turn brown, which will generally be in the month of June. The cutting and curing of clover is very nice and critical farming, and demands the first attention. The heads and leaves of clover are its principal value, the stalk when coarse, is of little use, therefore, in order to preserve the most valuable parts, cut your clover in dry weather, and when the dew is dried off from the first swaths, turn them over gently, without spreading, until you come to the swaths, which are free from dew; let those lie untouched until noon, unless showers, or a storm become threatening; in this case, break off your mowers, and get your clover from the swath into small cocks. Let the cocks be made with the fork, with only once or twice rolling, but if the weather continues fair, let your mowers keep on, and your haymakers follow with their forks, and put all the swaths into small cocks. The next day let these cocks stand, and go on cutting as before; proceed thus until you have secured your clover. In two, three, or four days as the weather may be, the clover first cut will be fit to eat, if the weather proves fair, if not, the rains will never penetrate farther than the winds and sun will dry, the clover will be injured only upon the surface. Should a long cloudy, or moist turn of weather succeed, you may give your clover air, by taking off the top of each cock and placing it for the bottom, and thus with your fork change the order of your cocks by bringing the bottoms to the top; this mode will cause your cocks to shed rain better than the common mode of turning them over at once with the fork. When you find your clover sufficiently cured for housing, taking the first good hay-day, turn over your cocks in the morning when the dew is off, and as soon as the moisture is dried from the bottoms, clear your field as fast as possible; thus you will secure all the valuable parts of your clover, viz: the heads and leaves, in full blossom, and as perfect a green as when growing; and your horses will hold their flesh and

do more service on this clover, without grain, than on clover cured in the common method with the usual quantity of grain, and you will readily experience the saving in expense, which although of importance, will be found to be of minor consideration in this mode of husbandry."

No two things differ much more than hurry and despatch. Hurry is the mark of a weak mind, despatch of a strong one. A weak man in office, like a squirrel in a cage, is labouring eternally, but to no purpose, and in constant motion, without getting on a jot; like a turnstile, he is in every body's way, but stops nobody; he talks a great deal, but says a very little; looks into every thing, but sees into nothing; and has a hundred irons in the fire, but very few of them are hot, and with those few that are, he often burns his fingers.

*If you sow your clover thin, with only 2 or 3 quarts of seed to the acre, (as is the practice of some,) it will be of an inferior quality; the stalk will grow large and rank; and require more attention in curing; therefore never sow less than 5 or 6 quarts to the acre. Whenever your clover has sweat and cured in the cock, so that you can select the largest stalks, and twist them like a string, without their emitting any moisture upon the surface, when twisted, you may then house your clover; it is in its most perfect state. If you sow timothy, or herds grass with your clover, you may manage in this way, for the first year, with safety—the second year it will become about one-half timothy, or herds-grass, and must be spread and turned gently, to preserve as much as possible the heads and leaves of your clover: the third year, your clover will disappear, and the herds-grass must be spread and cured in the common mode; I say the common mode, for I presume that every farmer spreads his hay into 8 swath winrows, (unless it be heavy English grass, of 2 or 3 tons to the acre, which will occupy all the surface of the field on which it grew, to cure it;) this saves the expense and trouble of one raking, and that he spreads in the forenoon all the swaths cut before 12 o'clock, (leaving the swaths cut after 12 o'clock, to continue in the swath until the dew is off the next morning,) and that he gets into cocks before 5 or 6 o'clock in the afternoon, all the hay spread upon his field. The fermentation which hay undergoes by standing in the cock over night, not only sweetens the hay, but prepares it for a more rapid evaporation of its juices the next day, and will doubly pay the expense of cocking, besides the security it affords against bad weather.

From the Georgia Constitutional.

ESSAY,

Read July 14th, 1838, before the "Agricultural Society of Richmond County," and published at their request, by Dr. J. G. M'WHORTER.

Extract from the minutes.

On motion of Judge SCHLEY, Resolved, That the thanks of the society be presented to Dr. McWhorter, for his scientific and practical communication upon the subject of sowing Small Grain, and that a copy be requested for publication in the papers of Augusta.

It is believed that great improvements may be

made in our agricultural operations, not excepting our two most perfect cultivations, Cotton and Rice, which are supposed to have reached the *no plus ultra* of improvement. We at the south are greatly behind the age in every thing relating to the cultivation of the earth, the great employment which supports the human race, and indirectly the mass of animal existence. So important an employment of man deserves his serious attention, and should engage his best exertions for its improvement.—To contribute our mite to this great object was the motive which led to the formation of the *Agricultural Society of Richmond County*; and no citizen who has witnessed or can conceive the different aspects of a well cultivated and a neglected country, could hesitate to assist in extending a more general knowledge of the principles of agriculture and its improved operations. With that view, the writer has hastily, (in the absence of a regular report from the *Board of Agriculture*,) drawn up this paper, not with the expectation of imparting any thing new, but with the hope of calling greater attention to the best mode of putting into the earth, wheat, oats, and grain of all kinds, and the principles which demand and justify it.

These three maxims hold universally true in agricultural operations:

1st. What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well.

2d. The best ploughing a crop gets, is that which it receives before it is planted. And,

3d. A crop well put in, is half made.

As a universal rule, the first thing to be done, allowing the ground to be fertile enough, is to break it up well, having it soft and pulverized to a depth proportioned to the depth of the soil. The next thing is the proper disposition and inhumation of the seed. With regard to the preparation of the soil, as it is believed all understand the necessary operations, I shall say nothing, but confine my remarks to the disposition and inhumation of the seed, and the reasons for such directions as shall be given in regard to these operations.

The ground should be harrowed and levelled, and the surface pulverized to the depth of at least two or three inches, before sowing the seed, which will then lie more evenly and regularly distributed, without falling in masses into open furrows and indentations in the surface, thus throwing too many seeds in one spot, while other places have none at all, or not their proper proportion. The seed sown should then be *covered by the harrow alone*, and the levelling process previously executed will prevent the harrow from throwing the seeds from a ridge, on which they might lodge, into the adjoining hollow, where they will be too thick to be productive of abundant heads. If from the great inequality of the surface, an equal distribution of the seed is supposed not to have been effected, the harrowing should be repeated in the opposite direction; indeed, this gross harrowing it would be well to repeat in all cases, so that if the harrow teeth are not too far apart, the seed will be placed in relation to each other at such distances, as, by a proper distribution, will ensure a full occupation of all the land, without those inequalities, which are otherwise almost inevitable, and which by crowding particular spots allow the farmer but a moderate return of grain without grain.

These remarks, it is hoped, are so far intelligible. They are designed to show, that it is important to procure an equal distribution of seed over the land, which cannot be done, if sown on an unlevelled surface, and without double harrowing to separate the seeds which have fallen too many in one place, and into the furrows made by the teeth of the harrow in the first operation of covering. This second operation, if the harrow has teeth not too far from each other, cuts the field in small squares, each of which has its proportion of seed, without any part having thrown on it more than it is able to nourish.

The next direction in the process, and on which the principal improvement depends, is to *cover the seed shallow*, which cannot be done with the plough. The plough besides, throws the seed into furrows, and although most of the seed fall only half the depth of the furrow, yet many reach the bottom and are thus covered so deep, that they either never come up, or reach the surface at so late a period, that its pasturage is already occupied by more thrifty competitors. Thus there is a waste of seed, and the production of weaker plants, which either pine till they die, or lead a sickly existence, entirely without fruit or with an imperfect product. What more could be rationally expected from the too common way of putting in the oats crop? The owner scatters in the fall or spring, his seed over the unploughed surface of some fallow field, beat hard by the year's rain and the feet of his cattle, and finishes the slovenly process by once ploughing it, leaving it uneven and cloddy, and the seed covered by long slices of the tough surface, through which it will be very difficult to penetrate.

The direction to *cover shallow* is indefinite. It should be more explicit, and for this purpose an inch may be indicated as about the proper depth. This is the rule of Nature, but she is so abundant in the production of seeds, and intends in her beneficence so many of them for the consumption of her creatures, that loss of seed is thus part of her maternal intention, and an immense proportion is, therefore, never covered by the earth for re-production. These are either consumed by animals, or, exposed to the sun's heat without sufficient moisture, decay and are lost to the reproductive process. Those, however, which are more fortunate, and are covered by the animal foot, rain, or any other accident, strike their roots near the surface, and there alone enjoy the benefits of moisture, air, solar heat, and light, which are all essential to their healthful and productive existence. Now what are the facts in this regard?

If you examine the roots of any of the grains mentioned, you will find that those plants are the most thrifty, whose germination took place near the surface of the soil, while the weakly-looking plants have sprung from a depth of three or four inches. The latter continue weakly, branching little or none, while the former throw out additional shoots from the root, and multiply the production more than an hundred fold. The deeply covered seeds are eight or ten days later in appearing, and their further growth is delayed, not simply by the existence of stronger rivals for the pasture, but they stop when they approximate the surface to take that start which Nature intended for them at first. Within an inch of the surface they shoot forth new roots, and all below, down

to the seed, shrivels and dies, so that the future plant depends alone for nourishment on those sets of organs, which it has developed in proximity with the surface, where it can receive the direct influence of these essential agents, moisture, air, heat, and light. This process still farther delays its taking a vigorous stand among its more fortunate competitors, who were from the first placed more within the reach of those salutary agencies. But many of these deeply-covered seed are never able to send their shoots to the surface at all—they perish below. And why? Because Nature having allowed only a certain quantity of nourishment for the embryo, that is exhausted before its stalk reaches the surface, where its leaves derive a new and additional nutrient from the atmosphere. The roots only form near the surface, that are to give permanent nourishment to the future plant, so that as they are not formed, the plant cannot yet be nourished by their activity in the soil. The nourishment, then, intended for the germination of the leaf and the first roots, being exhausted before the young plant can reach its store-house above the surface, it must necessarily perish for want of sustenance, and thus disappoints the hopes of the husbandman.

I wish to be understood. When you plant your corn, potatoes, &c., you do not imagine the whole mass of seed, the whole potatoe or grain of corn, constitutes the embryo of the future plant. No, the living point which contains the rudiments of the future plant, is very small generally speaking, a mere point, and the mass of substance in which it is embedded is the nourishment which provident Nature has stored up for its support, before it is able to seek its stores in earth and air. The yolk of the egg is a similar provision for the chicken before it is hatched, and for the short period of helplessness, which succeeds its birth.—While the little prisoner is exhausting this store, its wants and instincts urge it to seek that liberty, the desire of which is *not born with us*, nor confined to animal existence alone, but urges even the vegetable creation before its struggling embryos have assumed their forms of beauty in the outer world.

There is another reason, why many deeply covered seeds perish. Moisture and warmth produce in the germinating seed a fermentative process, which evolves carbon in quantities sufficient to overpower the germinating energy, if the quantity is not lessened by combination with the oxygen derived from the atmosphere. If the seed, then, is buried too deep for the influence of the atmosphere on the chemical process going on in germination, the embryo is dissolved and destroyed, and the husbandman disappointed in his hopes. The carbon thus formed, however necessary that article may be to the future growth of the plant, would be fatal to the germ, if its superabundance were not combined with the oxygen of the atmosphere. This combination yields the carbonic acid gas, delivered in the germination—the very same gas which bubbles up through the beer tubs of the distillery, and derived in the same way from the fermentation of the farinaceous matter of the seeds used in such establishments. The oxygen gas of the atmosphere is moreover essential even to this fermentation; for seeds planted so deep, as to be beyond its reach, will lie dormant for years, if kept dry, but still capable of continuing the species on the accession of heat, moisture, and air.—

This seclusion of the air is the reason why seeds come up so badly, if, after sowing, the surface of the earth becomes muddy after a heavy rain, and hardened into a close crust.

With regard to other matters connected with this subject, time of sowing, our time will compel brevity. We think all small grain should be sown the first or second week of October. Local situations will, of course, modify all general rules. For instance, in situations subject to a superabundance of moisture, the plants would be liable to be frozen—a result the more probable from the spewing up of the earth by the frost, and thus more exposing their roots to the severity of the winter. But when the crop thus early sown escapes injury, its product is much more heavy and perfect; and it furnishes the farmer an earlier supply by a month, at a season, when his stores have diminished to a scanty supply. Our wheat should never be sown later than the middle of October. It would be better if sown the middle of September, and then its risks are nearly reduced to one, the danger of a late frost in the spring.* It would ripen before those diseases occur, which are aggravated, if not produced, by those moist hot periods so common to our vernal season. All the successful producers of wheat, those, who, in the language of their neighborhood, *never failed*, it will be found on enquiry, have invariably in every instance, sown their seed from the middle of September to the middle of October, according to seasons. Wheat should not be sown on a fresh manured field; it is a plant of delicate taste and suffers from gross living. But after other plants, corn for instance, have fed on the manure, and used its gross parts, then wheat may be grown advantageously, without the risk, which a soil, rank with animal substances used for manure, invariably incurs in this crop. Rust and blasted heads are almost uniformly the consequence, particularly if the last of April and May are hot and wet.

*There were two heavy frosts on 13th and 20th April this year, which killed down to the earth the early corn, but which appeared to have no effect on the wheat. One portion of my wheat crop was sown on the 17th September, and the other on 8th November. The former had not a particle of rust on its straw, which was bright, and healthy to perfect maturity—the latter was slightly touched, but at a period too late to affect it much.

From the Genesee Farmer.

OLD AND NEW HUSBANDRY.

These terms are frequently made use of in the journals of the day, and that their propriety may be fully understood, a little explanation may be necessary. Any one who recollects what the system of farming was, in most cases, some thirty or forty years since, cannot be at a loss to understand what is meant by the old system. The fields kept under the plough until fertility was so reduced, as to not pay the expense of cultivation, and the meadow and the grass lands left undisturbed by the plough till the valuable grasses had been crowded out, and those left only fit to starve cattle upon, explain what is understood by the Old Husbandry. The system of rotation in the cultivation of fields and crops, subjecting each alternately to the action of the plough, and by this method, giving each an opportunity to recruit; the grow-

ing of roots for feeding cattle instead of relying entirely upon hay or grasses; and the increased application of manures constitute the leading features of what is called the New Husbandry.

After a great variety of experiments, made with the greatest skill and care for several years, Von Thear, one of the most unexceptionable authorities, gives the product of a certain farm under the old system at \$8000; while the same number of acres under the rotation system gave an annual produce of \$8,800, or rather more than double.—It seems somewhat like an agricultural paradox, to assert that any given quantity of land will produce more grain, with cattle than without cattle. But the reason is found in the simple axiom—without cattle no manure; without manure, no grain. “Fifty acres of land well cultivated and dunged, will produce more grain than 100 without manure, or 75 half manured; not only more, but very much more, twice as much, in ordinary cases.” (Curran.) By the best course of rotation, part of the land that was formerly in grain is devoted to roots, such as the turnip, carrot or potato, and the greater quantity of food produced in this way enables a farmer to materially increase his stock, and consequently adds to the means of fertilizing his land to a greater degree.

The course of rotation that has been highly recommended, both in Europe and in this country, as the best for both grain and cattle, is roots highly manured; barley or clover; clover put in with the foregoing; wheat after clover. In this system of husbandry; or any similar one, the grand objects of keeping cattle and sheep with raising grain, are combined, and made mutually to advance each other. On the old plan they were of necessity mostly kept distinct, and stock farms and grain farms were terms then made use of with much more propriety than in any well cultivated district at the present day.

ON FEEDING WET LEAVES TO SILK-WORMS.

Mr. George Fitch, of Bridgton, made an experiment last season, on feeding silk worms on wet leaves. A few days after they were hatched he divided the worms into two lots; one lot was fed on dry or wet leaves as they happened to be, according to the weather; and when leaves were dirty they were washed and given to the worms; this lot grew faster, and became larger, and spun a week sooner than those fed on dry leaves. It required 40 threads, before doubled, from the cocoons of those fed on dry leaves, to make a thread of sewing silk of rather a large size; it took eighty threads of those fed on wet leaves make a thread about the same size. The cocoons from wet leaves were the largest and heaviest; some of them had threads 800 yards in length. The length of the threads from the cocoons of the silk worms fed on dry leaves was not measured.

We publish these particulars as it has been considered necessary to have dry leaves for silk worms, and it has been recommended to pick leaves before a storm in order to have a supply of dry leaves on hand. A few years ago, there seemed to be, according to writers on the subject, a great deal of difficulty in managing silk worms and manufacturing silk. Close rooms, with stoves and thermometers to regulate the temperature, and dry leaves were considered indispensable; and

several years practice, with good and costly instruction, and an expensive reel, in order to prepare the silk for sale in a raw state. Now, silk worms are kept in barns or sheds, without any artificial heat, and they suffer no more from cold than they do from heat. So much nicety as has been practised in regard to their feed is not necessary.—*Yankee Farmer.*

From the Germantown Telegraph.
THE BLACKBIRD A NON-DEPREDATOR

As the attention of the public and particularly of farmers, is being awakened in regard to birds and their value in protecting our orchards and destroying noxious and destructive worms and insects, the **BLACKBIRD**, I respectfully submit, deserves honorable notice and protection. This bird has long borne a large part of the censure so richly deserved by the crow; and the depredations of the latter upon our corn fields I am persuaded has been unjustly placed to the account of the former. As I have a number of high trees about my domicile, many pairs of Blackbirds annually build their nests in them. For about two years after I commenced farming, I had these birds destroyed under an apprehension that my corn-fields would be injured by them. I found, however, that in ridding myself of these, other birds, beautiful in plumage and charming in song, became alarmed at the sound of the gun and shunned my enclosures. I resolved to bear with the depredations of the sable wrong-doers rather than deprive myself of the luxury of my musical companions. The following spring the gun was laid by, and a few blackbirds ventured again to throw themselves upon my hospitality.

During the following season I observed them constantly in the furrow, and as I had inculcated the doctrine of peace and kindness among my people, the birds became so tame as to show that they confided in the friendship thus extended toward them. At length the corn came up and I saw them for several days busily engaged in visiting it and returning to their nests. My good feeling toward them began to waver; and I had almost determined on a renewal of hostilities, when I observed a bird having in his bill what I took to be a grub worm. Well done, said I; for I considered this in the light of a flag of truce, and it to be a proffer of negotiation—a plea of not guilty and a challenge to put me to my proof in regard to the injury to the young corn. I then took a station as any liberal and just man should have done, when I soon saw a Black bird alight upon the

field, and after having performed various hops, much upon the Jim Crow principle, he struck his bill into the ground, pulled something up and away he flew to his nest. I carefully marked the spot and proceeded forthwith to examine it. Upon the way I unbraided myself for my folly in allowing these vile birds to destroy my corn fields which I had taken so much pains and been at such expense to cultivate, when I had the experience of every body as to the destructive propensities of these depredators. Another bird or perhaps the same, came gayly from his nest and alighted near me. I considered this an insult direct, as if he had come there to do me wrong before my face, and to upbraid me for my folly in submitting to it. I arrived at the marked spot, but imagine my surprise at finding no corn uprooted nor any evidence

that such a thing had been done. I then watched the fellow who had come to mock me as I had imagined, and found I had also been mistaken in regard to his errand. I saw him soon pick up a grub and fly away with it to his nest.

Since then my flock of Blackbirds has considerably increased, for I believe those that escape the idle sportsman annually return. I welcome them as well as the blue-bird when they first visit me in the spring, as the harbinger of that delightful season. They remind me that nature is about again to unfold her blossoms, and cheer and comfort man with her manifold bounties; that the leafless branch is again to burst into life; that our fields are soon to teem with plenty, and our hearts are to be gladdened with the renovated luxuriance of summer.

But to return to my subject. I have never since been able to discover that these birds have done my corn the slightest injury, although I have frequently marked the spots from which they have flown and examined them, and been convinced that they feed upon the grub and other worms; and that to have them to frequent our corn and other fields, is attended not with injury but with great advantage to our crops. Let those who have doubts upon this subject, watch them, and if they do not catch them in the act, charge the corn uprooted to the account of that villain the crow, who is guilty of not only this outrage, but stealing eggs and destroying young turkeys and other poultry whenever he has an opportunity. If the Blackbird is not guilty, I ask you, farmers, in mercy and for your own interest, not only to spare but to protect him.

NEW SEED STORE.

The subscriber has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GRASS SEEDS, warranted to be genuine and fresh, suitable to the approaching season, such as

TURNIP SEEDS, of different kinds and of the best quality. Farmers and Gardeners will find it to their advantage to call and supply themselves liberally of this seed, to supersede in some measure their loss occasioned by the drought. Also BIRD SEED of every kind.

TURNIP SEEDS.

5000 lbs. Turnip Seeds of first quality of the following kinds, will be supplied at the very lowest wholesale rates; which will enable venders to make large profits in selling by the pound, and far larger when selling in smaller parcels.

Purple topped Ruta baga or Yellow Swedish Turnip, White flat Field, White Norfolk, Early White Dutch, Yellow Dutch, Yellow Flat Field, Yellow Aberdeen, Large Yellow Bullock, Long Tansard, Yellow Stone, White Stone, Yellow Maltese, Dale's New Yellow Hybrid, Swan's Egg, Red top or Red Round, Green top or Green Round, and others.

Also, for sale, every other kind of Garden, Flower and Agricultural seeds. A liberal credit to vendors—and priced catalogues will be sent to all who desire.

N. B. 600,000 Chinese *Morus Multicanis* Trees, 3 to 6 feet high, deliverable in October—and 200,000 *Morus Expansa*, *Brunnea*, and other choice varieties.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

*** These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday**

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 25	
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100 lbs	6 00	7 50
CORN, yellow	bushel	90	91
White...	"	90	91
COTTON, Virginia,	pound	9	11
North Carolina,	"	94	11
Upland,	"	94	11
Louisiana—Alabama	"	114	12
FEATHERS,	pound.	45	50
FLASHES,	bushel.	1 12	
FLOUR&MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.		
Do. do. baker's.	"		
Super How. st. from stores	"	7 12	7 25
" wagon price,	"	6 75	
City Mills, super....	"		7 37
" extra	"	7 75	
Susquehanna,	"		
Rye,	"		
Kin-dried Meal, in hds.	hhd.	4 25	
do. in bbls.	bbl.		
GRASS SEEDS, whole red Clover,	bushel.		
Kentucky blue	"	2 50	3 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 25	2 50
Orchard,	"	2 00	2 50
Tall meadow Oat,	"		3 00
Hords, or red top,	"	90	1 00
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	12 00	16 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	ton.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	
HOPS, on the hoof,	100 lb.	6 75	7 00
Slaughtered,			
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	9	
second,	"	7	
refuse,	"	5	
LIME,	bushel.	32	33
MUSTARD SHED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,	"	36	
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.		
Black eye,	"	1 00	1 12
Lady,	"		
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	3 50	3 75
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.		
RAGE,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	80	
Susquehanna,	"	none	
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	4 00	4 50
" brown and red,	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,	"	5 00	8 00
" wrappery, suitable	"		
for segars,	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 90
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"		
" ground leaf,	"		
Virginia,	"	4 50	6 00
Rappahannock,	"		
Kentucky,	"	5 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 60	1 62
Red, best	"	1 50	1 55
Maryland	"	1 40	1 50
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	38	
" in hds.	"	bbls.	
" wagon price,	"		
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	2 25	
To Wheeling,	"	2 50	
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces, ...	pound.	washed.	unwashed
Full Merino,	"	40 to 50	20 to 22
Three fourths Merino,	"	35	40 to 18
One half do.	"	30	35 to 18
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	25	30 to 18
Pulled,	"	28	30 to 18

A SETTER DOG.

FOR SALE—A Setter Dog of handsome appearance, 15 months old, thorough-bred and well broken for his age. He ranges finely and is staunch on the set. His price \$30.

Applications for him to be made to the editor of this paper—all letters to be post paid.

Aug 14

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.		
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured	barrel.	14	15
Shoulders, " do	barrel.	104	114
Middlings, " do	barrel.	—	11
Assorted, country,	barrel.	104	11
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	barrel.	25	31
Roll,	barrel.	—	—
CIDER,	barrel.		
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	5 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,	each.	25 00	40 00
Dry,	each.	12 00	15 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100 lbs.	1 62	
CHOP RYE,	"	1 75	
Eggs,	dozen.	124	
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	9 75	10 00
No. 2,	"	9 50	
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	4 50	4 62
Mackerel, No. 1, ——No. 2	"		
No. 3,	"		
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 25	3 37
LARD,	barrel.		

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmer's Bank of Virgi. 14
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia, do
		Branch at Fredericksburg, do
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg, do
Hagerstown,	do	Norfolk, do
Frederick,	do	Winchester, do
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg, do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	do	Danville, do
Do. payable at Easton,	do	Bank of Valley, Winch. par
Salisbury,	1 per ct. dis.	Branch at Romney, par
Cumberland,	par	Do. Charlestown, par
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg, 14
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks, 3 1/4
Washington, {		Ohio Banks, generally 5 1/4
Georgetown, { Banks, &c. c.		New Jersey Banks gen. 3
Alexandria, {		New York City, do
PENNSYLVANIA.		New York State, do
Philadelphia,	par	Massachusetts, 1 1/2
Chambersburg,	do	Connecticut, 1 1/2
Gettysburg,	do	New Hampshire, 1 1/2
Pittsburg,	2 1/2	Maine, 1 1/2
York,	2 1/2	Rhode Island, 1 1/2
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	2	North Carolina, 5
Delaware [under \$5]	4	South Carolina, 6 7/8
Do. [over 5]	1 1/2	Georgia, 8 1/10
Michigan Banks,	10	New Orleans. 8 1/10
Canadian do.	10	

TO THE PUBLIC.

Try the New Agricultural Establishment in Grant-street, next door to Dinsmore and Kyle.

Every article warranted to be first rate. The subscribers, grateful for past favors, take this early opportunity of returning their thanks to their customers and the public in general, and beg leave to inform them that they are now provided with a very extensive stock of newly manufactured AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, suitable to meet the call of Farmers, Gardeners, Merchants, Captains of vessels, and others, viz: 1000 Ploughs, assorted sizes, from \$4 to \$15 each, comprising of the old common Bar Shear, Winand's Self Sharpener; Woods & Freeborn's patent, all sizes, "Davis", "Sinclair & Moore's" improved Hill Side Ploughs, highly esteemed for turning the furrow down hill, with wrought or cast shears; Wheat Fans, of various sizes and patterns, from \$15 to \$50 each, warranted to separate the grain from the wheat; Corn Shellers, from \$12 to \$20; Cutting Boxes, from \$7 to \$50 each; Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, large and small; Expanding do., Wheat Cradles, warranted to have fingers of the natural growth, and Grass Scythes, &c. &c.; Castings, of all descriptions and patterns, by the lb. or ton, to suit customers, allowing a liberal discount to merchants buying to sell again—all of which will be furnished on the most pleasing terms and every article warranted to be of the best quality, in proportion to the cost price. All orders by mail or other-

wise shall be duly attended to with the greatest despatch. **©** We would particularly call the attention of County Merchants and others, wishing to purchase agricultural implements to sell again, to the fact, that we will furnish them with articles on better terms than they can be supplied at any other establishment in the city. Our assortment is complete and as varied as that of the most extensive concern in Baltimore.

We have also connected in its operations with the a branch of business a complete assortment of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, kept by Thomas Denny—Also Garden and Farm Tools, of various sorts and of the choicest collection, which will enable our customers to have filled entire all orders in the Agricultural and Seed Departments. mth 26 JOHN T. DURDING & Co.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY
OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND EAST. MAN'S CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS IMPROVED.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has received by letters patent his late and very important improvements on his Cylindrical Straw Cutter, by which improvements they are made more durable and easier kept in order. All the machinery being secured to an iron frame the shrinkage, wear and decay of wood is avoided. The feeding part of his improved machine is upon an entire different principle from the former machine; far more durable, requiring neither skill or care to keep it in order. These machines are so constructed as to make the freight on them less than half what it cost to ship the former or wood machines, an important desideratum to purchasers living at a distance; and I now offer it to the public upon the credit of my establishment as the most perfect machine in existence for the same purpose. They are also adapted to cutting rags for paper making, and for cutting tobacco as manufactured by Tobaccoconists, &c.

I also keep these machines on hand made as heretofore with my new feeding machinery attached to them; and also a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, as usual. Elliott's Horizontal Wheat Fans, and Fox & Borland's Threshing Machines are both superior articles.

My stock of Ploughs on hand are not equalled in the city either for quality, quantity, or variety. I have a large assortment of Plough Castings at retail or by the ton, and having an Iron Foundry attached to my establishment can furnish any kind of Plough or Machine Castings on reasonable terms and at a short notice.

All repairs done with punctuality and neatness. On hand, a few Patent Lime Spreaders, Horse Powers, &c. &c.

Also just received, a fresh supply of Landreth's superior Garden Seeds. In store, superior Timothy and Orchard Grass Seed and Seed Oats. All implements in the agricultural line will be furnished by the subscriber, as good and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, with a liberal deduction to wholesale purchasers. Likewise will receive orders for Fruit Trees from Mr. S. Reeves' Nursery, New Jersey.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,
Pratt street, Baltimore,
Between Charles & Hanover st.

Feb 20

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has from 25,000, to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees now growing at his residence, with roots of 1, 2, and 3 years old, which will be ready for sale this fall, and which he will sell on moderate terms.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS.

GROUND PLASTER OF PARIS,
Of superior quality, in bbls. on hand and for sale by

JONA. ELLICOTT & SONS,

south end of Patterson st.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

On the culture of wheat—the grain market—white carrots—use of swallows—timothy—herbs grass—turnips—the corn crop—dutton corn—beet sugar in Michigan—the weasel—harvest drinks—pickle for butter—cure for lock jaw—specie in France, England and the U.S.—say on the process of reclaiming land—rotation of crops—on clover and tillage—say on sowing small grain old and new husbandry—on feeding wet leaves to silkworms—the blackbird a non-depredator—advertisements—prices current.